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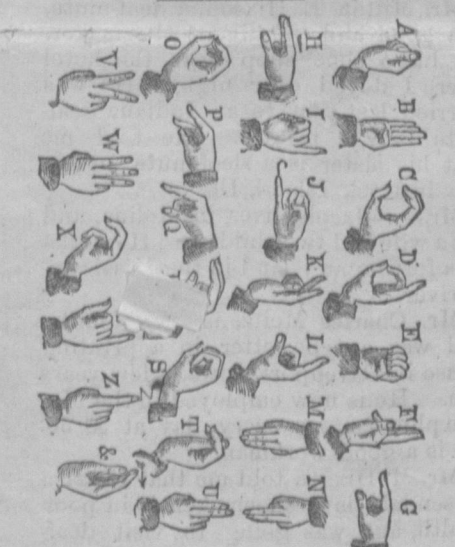
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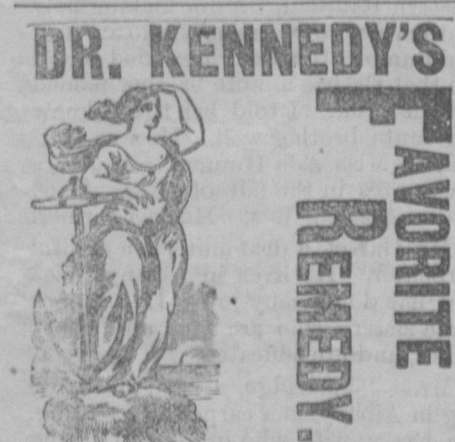


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The Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME VIII. MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1879. NUMBER 45.

POETRY.

The Ship Long Due.

You're gazing with a troubled eye
Across the ocean blue;
You say you're looking for a ship
Now many long weeks due.
Well met, my friend. I wait my ship,
I, too, have anxious fears;
But, ah! my vessel has been due
For many, many years!

I sent the pretty venture out
In yonth's sweet long ago;
Her pennon boasted rainbow hues,
Her sails were white as snow,
With not a flaw from stem to stern,
And not a spot or stain,
She bore herself right gallantly
Upon the peaceful main.

Well freighted with my rosy hopes,
Of which there was no lack;
I bade her bring me precious fruit,
In lieu, when she came back.
But I have waited now, my friend,
So many winters through,
I think I scarce should know again
My bark and fairy crew.

And yet our ships may yet come in
When we expect it least,
Well laden with a cargo fine
On which our souls may feast.
Yet should they fail to reach us here,
There is a Harbor where
They may cast anchor yet, my friend,
A Port serene and fair.

STORY TELLER.

THE MAN AT THE DOOR.

"No tramps here," said I, and shut
the door in his face I did. The wind
blew so that I could hardly do it, and
the sleet was beating on the panes,
and the pear trees were groaning and
moaning as if they suffered in the
storm. "No tramps here; I'm a lone
woman, and I am afraid of 'em."

Then the man I hadn't seen yet, for
the dark, went away from the door.
Tramp, tramp, tramp came the man
back again, and knocked on the door
—knocked not half as loud as he did
before—and I opened it, hot and
angry. This time I saw his face—a
pale ghost of a face—with yellow
brown hair, cropped close, and great
staring blue eyes, and he put his hand
against the door and held it.

"How near is the next house,
ma'am?" said he.

"Three miles or more," said I.

"And that is not a tavern?"

"No," said I; "no drinks to be got
there; it is Miss Mitten's, and she is
as much set against tramps as I am."

"I don't want to drink," I thought
I do want food. You needn't be afraid
to let me in, ma'am. I have been wound
ed, and am not able to walk far, and
my clothes are thin, and it's bitter
cold. I've been trying to get to my
parents at Greenbank, where I can rest
till I'm better; and all my money was
stolen from me three days ago. You
needn't be afraid; let me lie just be
fore the fire, and only give me a crust,
the staliest crust, to keep me from
starving, and the Lord will bless you
for it."

And then he looked at me with his
wild eyes in a way that would have
made me do it if it hadn't been I'd
seen so much of these impostors. The
war was just over, and every beggar
that came along said he was a soldier
traveling home, and had been robbed.
One that I had been fool enough to
help limped out of sight as he thought,
and then—for I was at the garret win
dow—shouldered his crutches and
tramped it with the strongest.

"No doubt your pocket is full of
money," I said; "and you only want
a chance to rob and murder me. Go
away with you!"

Drusilla—that's my niece—was bak
ing cakes in the kitchen. Just then
she came to the door, and motioned
for her mouth to me: "Do let him
stay, auntie," and if I had not had bet
ter sense I might, but I knew better
than a chick of sixteen.

"Go away with you!" says I, louder
than before; "I won't have this any
longer."

And he gave a kind of groan, and
took his hand from the latch, and then
went tramp, tramp through the frozen
snow again; and I thought him gone,
when there was once more, hardly
with a knock at all, a faint touch, like
a child's.

And when I opened the door again
he came quite in, and stood leaning
on his cane, his eyes bigger than ever.
"Well, of all the impudence!" said I.
He looked at me, and then said:
"Madam, I have a mother at Green
bank. I want to live to see her; I
shall not if I try to go any further to
night."

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through some well-organized society.
Tramps are my abomination. And as
for keeping you all night, you can't
expect that of decent folks—go!"

Drusilla came to the door, and said:
"Let him stay, auntie," with her
lips, but I took no notice.

So he went, and this time he did
not come back, and I sat down by the
fire, and smelt the baking cakes, and
the apples stewing, and the tea draw
ing on the kitchen stove, and I ought
to have been very comfortable, but I
wasn't. Something seemed tugging at
my heart all the time.

I gave the fire a poke, and lit an
other candle to cheer myself up, and
I went to my work-basket to get the
sock I had been knitting for my Char
lie, and as I went to get it I saw some
thing lying on the floor. I picked it
up. It was an old tobacco pouch, ever
so much like the one I gave Char
lie, with fringe around it, and written
on it, "From C. F. to R. H.," and in
side was a bit of tobacco and a rum
pled old letter; and when I spread it
I saw on the top, "My dear son."

I knew the beggar must have drop
ped it, and my heart gave one big
thump, as though it had been turned
into a hammer.

Perhaps the story was true, and he
had a mother. I shivered all over,
and the fire and candles and the nice
comfortable smells might as well not
have been at all. I was cold and
wretched.

And over and over again had I to
say to myself what I heard my pastor
say often: "Never give anything to
chance beggars, my dear friends; al
ways bestow your alms on worthy per
sons, through well-organized soci
eties," before I could get a bit of com
fort. And what an old fool I was to
cry. I thought when I found my
cheeks wet.

But I did not cry long, for, as I sat
there, dash and crash and jingle came
a sleigh over the road, and it stopped
at our gate, and I heard my Charlie
crying, "Halloo, mother!" And out I
went to the door, and had him in my
arms—my great, tall, handsome brown
son. And there he was in his usual
form with his pretty shoulder-strap,
and as hearty as if he had never been
through any hardships. He had to
leave me to put the horse up, and
then I bade by the fire my own son.
And Drusilla, who had been up stairs
and been crying—why, I wonder?
—came down in a flutter—for they were
like brother and sister—and he kissed
her and she kissed him, and then away
she went to set the table, and the nice
hot things smoked on a cloth as white
as snow; and how Charlie enjoyed
them! But once, in the midst of all,
I felt a frightened feeling come over
me, and I knew I turned pale, for
Drusilla said, "What is the matter,
aunt Fairfax?"

I said nothing; but it was this:
Kind of like the ghost of a step going
tramp, tramp over the frozen snow;
kind of like the ghost of a voice say
ing: "Let me lie on the floor, and
give me any kind of a crust;" kind of
like some one that had a mother down
on the wintry road, and freezing and
starving to death there. This is what
it was. But I put it away, and only
thought of Charlie.

We drew up together by the fire
when the tea was done, and he told
things about the war I'd never heard
before—how the soldiers suffered, and
what weary marches and short rations
they sometimes had. And then he
told me how his life had been set up
on by the foe, and badly wounded;
and how, at the risk of his own life, a
fellow soldier had saved him, and car
ried him fighting his path back to the
camp.

"I'd never seen you but for him,"
says my Charlie. "And if there's a
man on earth I love it's Rob Hadaway
—the dearest, best fellow! We've
shared each other's rations and drank
from the same canteen many and man
y times; and if I had a brother I
couldn't think more of him."

"Why didn't you bring him home to
see your mother, Charlie?" said I.

"Why, I'd love him, too, and anything
I could do for him, for the man who
saved my boy's life, couldn't be
enough. Send for him, Charlie."

But Charlie shook his head, and
covered his face with his hands.

"Mother," said he, "I don't know
whether Rob Hadaway is alive or dead
to-day. While I was still in the ranks
he was taken prisoner, and military
prisons are poor places to live in,
mother. I'd give my right hand to
be able to do him any good, but I can
find no trace of him. And he has a
mother, too, and she is fond of him!
She lives at Greenbank—poor old lady.
My dear, good, noble Rob, the pre
senter of my life!"

And I saw Charlie was nearly cry
ing.

Not to let us see the tears, he got
up and went to the mantel-piece. I
did not look around until I heard a
cry:

"Great Heavens! What is it?"

And I turned, and Charlie had the
tobacco pouch, the man had dropped,
in his hand.

"Where did this come from?" said

he. "I feel as though I had seen a
ghost. I gave this to Rob Hadaway
the day he saved me. We soldiers
had not much to give you know, and
he vowed never to part with it while
he lived. How did it come here, mother?"

And I fell back in my chair, white
and cold, and said I:

"A wandering tramp left it here.
Never your Rob, my dear; never your
Rob. He must have been an impos
tor. I wouldn't have trusted away a
person really in want. Oh, no, no;
it's another pouch, child, or he stole
it. A tall fellow, with blue eyes, and
yellow-brown hair; wounded, he said,
and going to his mother at Greenbank.
Not your Rob."

And Charlie stood staring at me
with clenched hands; and said he:

"It was my Rob! it was my dear
old Rob, wounded and starving! my
dear old Rob, who saved my life, and
you have driven him out in such a
night as this, mother! My mother, to
use Rob so!"

"Condemn me, Charlie," said I.
"condemn me if you like—I'm afraid
God will. Three times he came back;
three times he asked for a crust and a
place to lie, and I drove him away—I
—and he's lying in the road now.
Oh! if I had known!"

And Charlie caught up his hat.
"I'll find him if he is alive," said he.
"Oh! Rob, my dear friend!"

And then—I never saw the girl in
such a taking. Down went Drusilla
on her knees as if she was saying her
prayers, and says she:

"Thank God, I dared to do it!"

And says she again to me:

"Oh! aunt I've been trembling with
fright, not knowing what you'd say to
me. I took him in the kitchen way.
I couldn't see him go faint and hungry
and wounded, and I put him in the
spare chamber over the parlor, and
I've been frightened all the while."

"Lord bless you, Drusilla!" said
Charlie.

"Amen," said I.

And she, getting bolder, went on:

"And I took him up some hot short
cake and apple-sass and tea," said she,
"and I took him a candle, and a hot
brick for his feet, and I told him to
eat and go to bed in the best chamber,
Aunt Fairfax, with the white counter
pane, and all, and I locked him in and
put the key in my pocket, and told
him that he should have one night's
rest, and that no one should turn him
out unless they walked over my dead
body."

And Drusilla said it like an actress
in a tragedy, and went off into hyster
ics the moment the words were out of
her mouth. She'd been expecting to
be half murdered, you know, and the
girl was but sixteen, and always be
fore minded me as if I were her mother.

Never was there an old sinner so
happy as I was that night, so thank
ful to the good Lord; and it would
have done your heart good if you had
gone to see the two meet in the morn
ing—Charlie and his friend Rob, and
Charlie had a mother who was not
poor either, and helped Rob into busi
ness. And he got well over his
wounds, at last, and grew as hand
some as a picture, and to-day week he
is going to marry Drusilla.

"I'd give you anything I have," said
I, "and I won't refuse you even Drusil
la," when he asked me, telling that he
loved her since she was so kind to him
on the night I've told you of.

And Charlie is to stand up with him,
and I am to give Drusilla away, and
Rob's sister from Greenbank is to be
bridesmaid, and I have a guess that
some day Charlie will bring her home
to me in Drusilla's place.

I don't drive beggars from the door
now as I used, and no doubt I'm of
ten imposed upon, but this is what I
say: "Better be imposed upon always
than to be cruel to one who really
needs help. And I've read my Bible
better of late, and I know who says:
"Even as ye have done unto the
least of these, ye have done it unto me."

HOW TO USE NEWSPAPERS.

The question as to the best method
of using the newspapers might be dis
cussed to good advantage. We give
below, in the form of points, a method
which we have used with good suc
cess. We hope that all our readers
who have plans for using the new
paper in the school-room will give us
the benefit of their experience:

1. Have the pupils bring some old
newspapers from home.

2. Select some suitable story.

3. Cut it into fragments.

4. Number the fragments and give
them to the pupils.

5. Have each pupil copy his frag
ment on paper or slate.

6. When the class is called collect
the fragments from the pupils.

7. Have each pupil read what he
has copied.

8. Drill them on the story.

9. Question them on the story, i. e.,
have each pupil tell all he can remem
ber about it.

10. Have the pupils write all they
can remember of the story for the
next lesson.—Normal Teacher.

A VERY PROSPEROUS ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Since "Student,"
your regular correspondent who has
written such a glowing description of
the "Glee Club," spoken in such high
terms of the present attitude of the
literary society, giving the base-ball
club its full dues, and who is supposed
to keep your readers posted in all
things connected with the college, has
seen fit thus far to let remain in ob
scurity the progress of the College
Young Men's Christian Association, I
feel it incumbent upon myself to en
lighten those of your readers who may
take an interest in its success.

The association was organized May
1st, 1879, with 12 active members, hav
ing L. M. Larson for president. At
the opening of this session four of
these members failed to return. There
were then left 8 active members, with
three members-elect. These three
were duly admitted, and all went to
work. The first thing to be done was
the organization of a reading club. A
room had already been engaged, and
all that was needed to make it a suc
cess was members and money. But
as it

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1879.

HENRY O. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS: One copy, one year, \$1.00. Clubs of ten, \$8.00. If not paid within six months, 2.00. These prices are invariable. Remit by post office money order, or by registered letter. 627 Terms, cash in advance.

CONTRIBUTIONS. All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in communications.

Contributions, Subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

THE NATIONAL RE-UNION.

Once more, and for the last time until January 1st, 1880, we review this subject, which is being thoroughly agitated throughout the country by a large number of the deaf and dumb. In the meantime the voting on location is steadily and regularly progressing, and it is to be hoped that all who intend to go to the re-union, and who have any choice to make in location, will be sure to designate their preferences without delay.

We are receiving inquiries as to why we do not cast our vote for Cincinnati or some other place than Syracuse. Well, in the first place, we will say to all such inquirers that, like everybody else, we have a perfect right to our personal choice, and, as all others are expected to do, vote accordingly; and, in the second place, we are of the opinion that Syracuse is a much healthier place in hot weather than Cincinnati or any other great city, and especially does this apply to some of the cities liable to the ravages of the yellow fever. The near vicinity of Syracuse, as before stated, to Thousand Islands, one of the great resorts of summer-tourists, pleasure-seekers, and those in search of a cool, bracing climate from which to escape the dust, heat, and miasma of large cities, count heavily in favor of Syracuse. If held in Syracuse the re-union attendants could derive much sanitary benefit and a large amount of pleasure by a trip to and a enjoyment of a few days at Thousand Islands.

Our intelligent and highly capable correspondent William M. Chamberlain has an article in this week's paper in which he favors a postponement of the re-union until 1881. On that point especially we disagree with his opinions. The subject of the re-union has now been under canvass in our paper since last spring, and has been brought to almost "fever heat," and why should it be delayed another year? Depend upon it, readers, whoever advocates that doctrine of postponement until 1881 has "axe to grind" for himself or some of his friends. If we are to ever have a national re-union let us begin it next year, gather as many of the graduates of deaf-mute institutions as possible, and others of our class of citizens, with others who are interested in our welfare, then let us commingle with each other, enjoy a pleasant, profitable time, and find ourselves greatly benefited by the re-union; but by no means let us delay the re-union until we are dead, buried, and forgotten. More than this, the chances for a largely attended re-union in 1881 are not as favorable as in 1880 for the reason that local re-unions will be more numerous in the former year.

The question of officers of the association has been and is still being commented upon considerably. We have this much to say on that point: We are no stickler for a large number of officers, especially for the first re-union, but there will of necessity be needed one or more persons or persons to go on and make some kind of arrangements beforehand for the re-union, and, in order to save large expense, it would be well if whoever has it to see to should be a near resident of the place where the re-union is to be held. Further than this, a membership fee should be imposed to defray necessary expenses, the fees to be one dollar or less each in proportion to the numbers; and arrangements in season should be made for cheap railroad fares. These things must of necessity be attended to, and reason would seem to teach us that some one or more should be designated for attending to such matters.

This re-union subject has now been before our people for some time, and it is not policy to postpone it beyond

next year. Let us, therefore, push the matter to definite results. Finally, readers, keep on sending your votes on the time and locality, and in 1880 we will have a national re-union which shall be both pleasant and grand in its results.

THE BUILDING FUND REPORT

Of the Chairman to the Trustees of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes at the Meeting of Wednesday Evening, October 29th, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—We respectfully submit to your notice this brief report concerning our transactions since the day last year. Myself being absent from this city in 1877 and 1878, the secretary, Mr. Newell, and the treasurer, Mr. Fitzgerald, managed the business with intelligence and fidelity, which they are fairly entitled to a full commendation from you on this occasion.

The slow but steady increase of our fund has, in the last two years, grown almost wholly by the interests accruing from the deposits, including Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet's, in banks, and the loan tendered to St. Ann's Church, our appointed collector, and other persons who generously and gratuitously offered to collect donations for our fund having been compelled by the prostration of the hard times to cease their labors. The building fund now amounts to six thousand and two hundred and seven dollars and nineteen cents, an amount probably sufficient for our purpose just at this time or in the spring of 1880. There is good reason to believe that property, such as was briefly described in my former reports for our proposed Home, may still be had in any of the neighboring counties of this State for a very moderate price. And should such a longed-for object as the above come into our possession, with a modest but comfortable home, already built or to be erected thereupon early next year, nothing will be more pleasant than for us to see the aged and infirm in more numbers hastening thither to pass their remaining years in comfort and happiness.

JOHN CARLIN,

Chairman B. F. C.

New York, Oct. 29, 1879.

Annexed to the above are the Treasurer's report and Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet's, for which I beg leave to thank them.

NEW YORK INSTITUTE FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, OCTOBER 27, 1879.

John Carlin, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on the Building Fund of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report to you the following statement of that portion of the Building Fund which has been collected by me, and held in trust with a view to its accumulation till such time as it shall be needed. For the sake of safety and convenience, I have placed the entire amount in the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.

Amount reported October 30, 1879, \$1,542.03.
Interest to date, \$64.36.
Contributions of officers and pupils of the institution, \$25.00.
Total, \$1,631.39.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC LEWIS PEET.

TREASURER'S REPORT.
Reported October 30, 1879, \$4,078.31.
Bank interest, \$14.74.
Receipts, \$60.25.
Total, \$4,153.30.

STATEMENT OF BUILDING FUND.
Deposits in Trust for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, \$359.97.
Mortgage and Bond on Loan to St. Ann's Church, \$3,745.00.
Balance in Seamen's Savings Bank, \$83.33.
Total, \$4,188.30.

Wm. O. Fitzgerald, Treasurer B. F. C.
Attest: C. S. Newell, Secretary B. F. C.
New York, Oct. 29, 1879.
*Interest \$245, added to \$3,500 in 1878 and \$432.50 in December.

In hands of Dr. Peet, \$1,631.39.
" " the Treasurer, \$1,542.03.
Interest due in December, \$62.50.

The Building Fund has \$6,207.19.

NOTICES.

All persons having in their possession any books belonging to the Parish or Sunday-school Library of Grace Church in this village are urgently requested to return them at once, as the books in the said libraries are to be re-arranged, and put in order for further use and distribution.

T. B. A. LEWIS,

Rector Grace Church.

Preaching services for deaf-mutes will be held in the old Cambridge Baptist Church, Main street, Salem, Mass., on Sunday, November 16th, at 3 P. M., conducted by P. W. Packard, of Salem. An erroneous notice has before appeared in other papers to the effect that this service is in charge of a society composed of Baptists only. It is in charge of no society, and deaf-mutes of all denominations are freely invited to be present.

DEAF-MUTES! ATTENTION!

Cabinet or stereoscopic views of the National Deaf-Mute College, or of the city of Washington, 25 cents each, 6 for \$1, or \$1.50 and \$2 per dozen, will be sent post-paid to any address on receipt of the above prices.

N. B. Postage stamps taken.

RANDOLPH DOUGLAS,

Photographer.

819 Market Space, Washington, D. C.

Garibaldi's daughter, a girl twelve years of age, was taking a sea-bath, recently, at Civita Vecchia, when a young man who could not swim got out of his depth, and at his cry for help the girl swam towards him, caught him as he was sinking, and brought him safe to land.

PATRONIZE THE JOURNAL.

The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer*.

ALL well at the Kansas Institution.

The Colorado Institution boys are in need of a gymnasium.

The Boston deaf-mute day-school now has seventy-six pupils.

The Messenger is a paper lately started at the Alabama Institution.

The Index has already 651 towards the purchase of a new press.

Broom-making and book-binding are now taught at the Kentucky Institution.

William K. Arno has been appointed one of the teachers in the Kentucky Institution.

Hunting opossums and trapping are among the sports of the boys of the Texas Institution.

An exchange says the rumor that Professor Kott, of the Missouri Institution, has resigned is unfounded.

Last Tuesday (election day) the surface of the ground was frozen over and covered with snow.

Up to date of October 30th the Central New York Institution at Rome had 143 pupils, and more to come.

Andrew Boyd and John and Irving Starks, formerly pupils in the Virginia Institution, are now students in the deaf-mute college.

Miss E. L. Kendall, formerly a pupil at the Illinois Institution, recently visited the Texas Institution while making a visit in Austin.

John Lanchier, of Bergen, N. J., recently killed three rattlesnakes. John is also said to be a good apple-batting maker as well as rattlesnake destroyer. We wish him great success in both callings.

The vacancy in the articulation department of the West Virginia Institution, caused by the resignation of Miss Allen, is not to be filled at present.

Miss Kate Blauvelt, on her way from Mexico, stopped a day or two at Rome, and found a cordial welcome from many old friends, both pupils and officers, at the institution.

Hollenbeck, a deaf-mute tramp, recently called at the Colorado Institution. He is now "tramping" on horseback, having become possessed of a very sore-backed pony.

Henry J. Swords, since graduating from the Ohio Institution has been working in the book-binding belonging to the State, and receives \$1.50 per day. He is a steady, industrious workman.

BARE-BELL is no longer in the ascendancy in the "Lone Star" Institution. Rabbit and polecat shooting are the substitutes that the committee of safety recommend as a more healthy exercise.

Our hearty thanks are due Mr. Randall Douglas for four views of the National Deaf-Mute College and one of the United States Capitol. These views are fine ones, and we highly appreciate them.

Any one knowing the address of William J. Blount, supposed to be in Cincinnati, O., will confer a favor by communicating such information to Charles Kearney, National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C.

At the Pike county, Ill., fair this year John M. Stouk, a pupil of the Illinois Institution, received the first premium for specimens of pottery jars, vases, flowers, etc., and the second premium for specimens of painting and drawing.

"This State fair is in progress near Austin. The pupils will have 'done it' ere this reaches the readers of the JOURNAL. The index of cold and snow-metere are above zero on Wednesday morning, October 29th. How is that for Texas?"

The Mirror corresponds by saying that, instead of some of the pupils traveling from 600 to 800 miles in the round trip from their homes to Flint and back, many who attend the Michigan Institution make round trips of from 1,200 to 1,600 miles.

The institution at Rome, N. Y., is now divided into two sections, which are connected by telephones. The primary department is in the new building, a spacious brick edifice, and the rest are located at the old place. About a thousand feet separate the two.

The young ladies of the Home Institution are getting brave. Two of them took part in a debate at a recent Saturday evening, and did very well. Two more, stimulated by the example, have engaged to take part in the next one, and will doubtless acquit themselves equally well.

In February last the shop of the Home Institution was burned down. The removal of the laundry to the new building has left ample room under the carpenter shop, which the supervisor and his boys are rapidly fitting up for a shoe shop, where the repairing and ultimately much of the new work will be done.

GEORGE W. FANCHER, an occasional contributor to the JOURNAL, has been putting in his spare moments gathering hickory nuts. That he has been successful can be shown by the fact that he has stored up 14 bushels. He was at his alma mater, the Ohio Institution, last week, and disposed of nearly all of them to the pupils at 75 cents a bushel.

The Mirror complains, and we presume with good cause, that it frequently fails to receive the JOURNAL, for which, of course, we are sorry; but we assure the editor of the above-named paper that it is no fault of ours. We mail a paper regularly each week to the institution, and we know of no one but some one or more of Uncle Sam's servants who may be blamed for its non-appearance.

FRED BROWNING, of Byron Centre, N. Y., who once attended school at the New York Institution, says he enjoyed himself well with many deaf-mutes at the Buffalo convention. He visited the county fair this fall, and enjoyed the eighth very much. He also informs us that he lugged 50 bushels of corn in fifteen hours, and that one ear was "one foot and two inches longer than it was last year," but does not state how long it was last year. Mr. Browning highly commends our paper, and intimates that he shall take it as long as he lives.

THE attempt to establish a mute school for the deaf and dumb at Hillsboro, O., by F. Mettenberger has failed. The commissioners of the county, when applied to for pecuniary aid towards the project, flatly refused for the reason that there is no authority which gives them the power to expend money for such a purpose. The statement that there were 400 mutes in said county who could not receive the benefits of the Columbus Institution, owing to its crowded condition, lacks confirmation.

C. H. STEERE, of West Meriden, Conn., says: "In the morning of the 31st inst., an honest boy called at our door with a handsome cane, saying he found it in the depot, remembering that it belonged to some deaf-mute, last seen about noon on the 29th inst. As I do not recollect whether Professor Turner had a cane when here, I held it as security for his return on the 12th of November, when he will undoubtedly hold services for deaf-mutes in St. Andrew's Church for the last time before going east. The returned gentleman is to hold services at Hartford, in Christmas Church, November 11th, as he announced."

EDWIN W. FANCHER, a member of the Boston Athletic Club, recently walked 19 miles in Boston in one hour, thirty-eight minutes and three seconds.

LET it be remembered that the next regular meeting of the Ontario Literary Club will be held at the residence of Mr. L. N. Jones, of Sand Hill. A good time is anticipated.

FREDERICK HARRIS, last year a pupil of the Virginia Institution, and learning type-setting, is a pupil at the Kentucky Institution, and a compositor in the Deaf-Mute office.

THE Index of October 25th publishes an interesting sketch of Laura Bridgman, and says it was originally published in a periodical called the Mind, and re-printed in the October number of the Annals.

ONE of our correspondents informs us that "Miss A. E. Leckie, semi-mute, was sewing at Somerset's, 23d ward, Philadelphia, for Mrs. Neall's family two weeks, and in that time worked 213 button holes."

SOME of our correspondents are in the habit of sending their manuscripts with only their names attached to them. Our rule requires the name and address of each writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. No letters without them will ever appear in the Journal.

PROF. S. J. VAIL, of Indianapolis, Ind., says that Louisville, Ky., is considered a better place for the national re-union than Cincinnati, that he has been at both places, but the former suits him better than the latter, that Cincinnati is preferred by a large majority, and if decided upon he will be happy to attend the re-union in August, 1880.

A new paper for deaf-mutes is soon to be started in Lake Village, N. H. It is to be called the "Silent People," and is to be issued before Christmas, but will be published from the 31 of January, 1880, henceforth. Gorham D. Abbott is to be the editor, and J. E. Livingstone the business manager. Terms \$1.00 a year in advance.

We are indebted to James E. Gallagher for a copy of "Who Killed Cook Robin?" or crying evils of the deaf-mute world, by Professor P. A. Emery, of Chicago. These pamphlets, of 64 pages, and 10,000 in number, are for gratuitous distribution among parents of deaf-mutes, teachers of the deaf and dumb, editors, lawyers, legislative assemblies, and all especially interested in the deaf and dumb, and by whom we hope they will be read and carefully considered.

Last evening, about six o'clock, a little son of John A. Lehr, a deaf-mute, residing on Fry Avenue, threw a large marble against the lamp standing on the supper table, breaking it and scattering the oil, which immediately took fire. Mrs. Lehr was standing near the table at the time, narrowly escaping from the burning oil. Prompt efforts upon the part of the family subdued the flames without much damage.—York Pa. Dispatch, Oct. 28th.

PROFESSOR JON TURNER, writing from Springfield, Mass., October 31st, says: "While I was in Hartford yesterday, the Rev. William W. Turner asked me about William Burt, who was a pupil at the American Asylum from Cincinnati, O., in 1816. If any of your readers know about Mr. Burt, he will please oblige Mr. Turner by so informing him. Yesterday Mr. Turner, one of the teachers in the American Asylum, received two postal cards from Messrs. Holmes and Lynde informing him of the death of Mrs. Amos Smith, which occurred on Tuesday, the 28th inst. The cause of her decease is a mystery to us."

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President's Proclamation.

President Hayes has issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation as follows:

At no recurrence of the season which the devout habit of a religious people has made the occasion for giving thanks to Almighty God and humbly invoking His continued favor, has the material prosperity enjoyed by our whole country been more conspicuous, more manifold or more universal. During the past year, also, unbroken peace with all foreign nations, the general prevalence of domestic tranquillity, and the supremacy and security of the great institutions of civil and religious freedom have gladdened the hearts of our people and confirmed their attachment to their government which the wisdom and courage of our ancestors so deftly framed and the wisdom and courage of their descendants have so firmly maintained to be the habitation of liberty and justice to successive generations.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of November, instant, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for his mercies, and devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of the independence of the United States the hundred and fourth.

R. B. HAYES.

HOW HE PROVED HIS PROPERTY.

A few days since an individual who had been dining at a restaurant on one of the Paris boulevards, on rising to leave the establishment, found that his overcoat was missing. Careful but ineffectual search was made for it, and the owner was forced to resign himself to the inevitable and go home without it. To his great surprise, while taking a walk, a few evenings after, he thought he recognized his property on the back of a very "elegantly-dressed young man," who was strolling in front. On a closer inspection, he felt assured of the truth of his conjecture, accosted the wearer, and claimed the coat. The other strenuously opposed the demand, and after a good deal of wrangling, the matter was referred to a commissaire de police for decision, which proved no easy matter for the official, in view of the seemingly valid claims put forward by each of the parties before him. A repetition, in some sort, of Solomon's famous judgment, by which each of the disputants would

have received half of the coat, appeared likely to afford the only solution of the difficulty, when a happy thought suddenly flashed through the brain of the real owner. It turned out that he was in the habit of causing a 100 franc note to be sewn into each sleeve of every coat in his possession, and, at his request, the sleeves were cut open, and the two notes found there. This settled the matter, and the "elegantly-dressed young man" was put in durance.

Precocity of Genius.

While the constant labors and extensive researches of eminent men deserve our praise, the premature development of genius excites both our admiration and astonishment. To see juvenile years graced with all the beauties of science and learning strikes the mind as a singular phenomenon like the great phenomena of nature (volcanoes, earthquakes, etc.) on the face of the earth. We must be already aware that what has cost many the labor of years have been almost the first thoughts of others, possessed of early and faithful genius. Let me select the few following instances, a very brief comparison of which will afford some degree of entertainment to the JOURNAL readers. If any of the JOURNAL correspondents wish to express their opinions on that subject please let them be published.

Christian Henry Heineken was born at Lubeck, in Denmark, February 6th, 1721, and died there June 27th, 1725, after having displayed the most amazing proofs of intellectual powers. He could talk at ten months old, and scarcely had completed his first year of life when he already knew and recited the principal facts contained in the five books of Moses, with a number of verses on the creation. At thirteen months he knew the history of the Old Testament, and the New Testament at fourteen; in his thirteenth month the history of the nations of antiquity, geography, astronomy, the use of maps, and nearly eight thousand Latin words. Before the end of his third year he was well acquainted with the history of Denmark and the genealogy of the crowned heads of Europe. In his fourth year he had learned the doctrines of divinity, with their proofs from the Bible, ecclesiastical history, the institutes, two hundred hymns, with their tunes, eighty Psalms, entire chapters of the Old and New Testaments, fifteen hundred verses and sentences from ancient Latin classics, almost the whole of Orbe's Pictus of Comenius, whence he had derived his knowledge of the Latin language, arithmetic, the history of the European empires and kingdoms, could point out on the maps whatever places he was asked for, or passed by in his journey, and recited all the ancient or modern anecdotes relating to them. His stupendous memory caught and retained every word he was told; his ever-active imagination used, whatever he saw or heard, instantly to apply some examples or sentences from the Bible, geography, profane or ecclesiastical history, from the Orbe's Pictus, or ancient classics. At the court of Denmark he delivered twelve speeches without once faltering, and underwent public examination on a variety of subjects, especially the history of Denmark. He spoke German, Latin, French, and low Dutch, and was exceedingly good-natured and well-behaved, but of a most tender and delicate constitution; never ate any solid food, but chiefly subsisted on grapes, milk, not being weaned until within a few months of his death, at which time he was not quite four years old. There is a dissertation on this wonderful child, published by M. Martin, at Lubeck, in 1730, where the author attempted to assign natural causes for the astonishing capacity of this great man in embryo, who was just shown to the world, and snatched away.

John Lewis Gandia, a premature genius, was born at Candia, in France, in 1719. In the cradle he distinguished his letters; at thirteen months he knew them perfectly; at three years of age he read Latin, either printed or in manuscripts; at four he translated from that tongue; at six he read Greek and Hebrew, was master of the principles of arithmetic, history, geography, heraldry, and the science of medals, and had read the best authors in almost every branch of literature. He died of a complication of diseases at Paris in 1726.

John Philip Barriere was a most extraordinary instance of the early and rapid exertion of mental faculties. This surprising genius was the son of Francis Barriere, minister of the French church at Schwabach, near Nuremberg, where he was born January 10th, 1721. The French was his mother tongue, with some words of high Dutch; and, by means of his father's talking Latin to him, it became as familiar to him as the rest, so that, without knowing the rules of grammar, he, at four years of age, talked French to his mother, Latin to his father, and high Dutch to the maid and neighboring children, without mixing or confounding the respective languages. About the middle of his fifth year he acquired Greek in like manner so that in fifteen months he perfectly understood the Greek books in the Old and New Testaments, which he translated into Latin. When five years and eight months old he entered upon Hebrew, and in three years more was so expert in the Hebrew text that, from the Bible, without points, he could give the sense of the original in Latin or French, or translate the Latin or French versions into Hebrew. He composed a dictionary of rare and difficult Hebrew words, and about his tenth year amused himself for twelve months with the Rabbinical writers.

With these he intermixed a knowledge of the Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic, and acquired a taste for divinity and ecclesiastical antiquity by studying the Greek fathers of the first four ages of the church. In the midst of these occupations, a pair of globes coming into his possession, he could in eight or ten days resolve all the problems in them, and in January, 1735, he devised his project for the discovery of the longitude which he communicated to the Royal Society of London and Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. In June, 1731, he was matriculated in the University of Altorf, and at the close of 1732 he was introduced by his father at the meeting of the Reformed Churches of the Circle of Franconia, which, astonished at his wonderful talents, admitted him to assist in the deliberations of the synod, and, to preserve the memory of so singular an event, it was registered in their acts. In 1734 the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach granted this young scholar a premium of fifty florins, and his father receiving a call to the French church at Stettin, in Pomerania, young Barriere was, on the journey, admitted Master of Arts. At Berlin he was honored with several conversations with the King of Prussia, and was received into the Royal Academy. Towards the close of his life he acquired considerable taste for medals, inscriptions, and antiquities, metaphysical inquiries, and experimental philosophy. He wrote several essays and dissertations, made astronomical remarks and laborious calculations, and took great pains towards a history of the heresies of the Ant-Trinitarians and of the thirty years' war in Germany. His last publication, which appeared in 1740, was on the succession of the Bishop of Rome. The final work he engaged in, and for which he had gathered large materials, was inquiries concerning the Egyptian antiquities. But the substance of this blazing meteor was almost exhausted. He was always weak and sickly, and died October 5th, 1740, aged nineteen years, eight months, and sixteen days. So true is it that premature genius too rarely enjoys a long career. The acceleration of nature in the mental powers seems to hurry up the progress of the animal economy, and to anticipate the close of temporal existence. Barriere published eleven different pieces, and left twenty-six manuscripts on various subjects, the contents of which may be seen in his life, written by M. Forney, Professor of Philosophy at Berlin.

Blaise Pascal, one of the sublimest geniuses the world ever produced, was born in France in 1623. He never had any preceptor but his father. So great a turn had he for mathematics that he learned, or rather invented, geometry when but twelve years old, for his father was unwilling to initiate him in that science early for fear of his diverting him from the study of the languages. At sixteen he composed a curious mathematical piece. At about nineteen he invented his machine of the arithmetic, which has been much admired by the most learned. He afterwards employed himself assiduously in making experiments according to the new philosophy, and particularly improved those of Torricelli. At the age of twenty-four his mind took a different turn, for, at once, he became a great devotee as any age has ever produced, and gave himself up entirely to prayer and mortification.

John Smeaton, born in England in 1724, was an eminent civil engineer. The strength of his understanding and the originality of his genius appeared at a very early age. His playthings were not the playthings of children, but the tools which men employed, and he appeared to have a greater entertainment in seeing the men in the neighborhood work, and in asking them questions, than in anything else. One day he was seen, to the distress of his friends, on the top of his father's barn fixing something like a wind-mill. Another time he attended some men fixing a pump at a neighboring village, and, observing them cutting off a piece of bored pipe, he was so lucky as to procure it, and he actually made with it a working pump that raised water all right. This happened while he was in petticoats, and most likely before he attained his sixth year.

E. J.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

We advise all our readers, whether they own a foot of land or not, to supply themselves with that treasure of useful, practical, reliable information, the *American Agriculturalist*, so named because started 43 years ago as a rural journal, but now enlarged to embrace a great variety of most useful reading for the household. Children included, for the garden, as well as the farm, for all classes. Each volume gives some 800 original Engravings, with descriptions of labor-saving and labor-helping contrivances, of plants, fruits, flowers, animals, etc., including many large and pleasing, as well as instructive, pictures for young and old. The constant, systematic exposure of Humbugs and Swindling Schemes by the *Agriculturist* are of great value to every one, and will save to most persons many times its cost. Altogether, it is one of the most valuable, as well as cheapest, Journals anywhere to be found. The cost is only \$1.50 a year, or 4 copies for \$5. Single numbers 15 cents. Subscribe at once for 1880, and receive the rest of this year free, or send 3-cent stamp for postage on a specimen copy. Address Orange Judd Company, Publishers, 245 Broadway, New York.

Pennsylvania has gone Republican.

SOME OF JOSHUA TSCHUDY'S TRAVELLING AND VISITING.

New Glarus, Wis., Oct. 30, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I beg you to please allow me space for news in your valuable paper concerning the deaf-mutes in Wisconsin and Illinois. Will you have the kindness to publish it in your paper?

Last September 19th my mute brother Fred and myself were in Monroe, Wis., and went to the Green county fair, where we met a deaf-mute, named Edward Lewis, of Attica. He told me that he went to Argyle to look for Ira Williams, a deaf-mute, the 17th of last September. He found Mr. Williams and his wife. It was rumored that Ira Williams was killed by a train a few years ago, but he now lives in Argyle.

I left Monroe for Janesville September 20th, and stopped at Miss Maggie Hutton's house. I was glad to see Miss Hutton. She is a good and handsome lady. She told me that she went to Kenosha, Wis., to stay with Miss Dora Andrews, a mute lady, last Summer, and she returned home August 16th.

Mr. Frank Hutson came to Janesville from St. Paul, Minn., where he was employed in a cooper factory. He had suffered on account of bleeding from his nose. He stays with his widowed mother in Janesville.

Mr. G. L. Beers,

Correspondence.

[Although our columns are open for the publication of the opinions of all, we do not identify ourselves with, or hold ourselves responsible for those expressed by any of our correspondents.]

A LETTER FROM COLUMBUS.

INSTITUTION FIRE FACILITIES—FIRE DEPARTMENT, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The building of the Ohio Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is the largest structure of the kind in this country if not in the world. Its dimensions are immense. The seven large towers surmounting the front portion of the building rise majestically heavenward, and give to the structure an appearance at once grand and noble. Eleven years ago last September its doors were thrown wide open to Ohio's silent children. From that day to this the changes and additions to the house have been numerous. All, however, have been carried out with a single aim to safety and comfort. The sum of \$8,000 has been expended alone for better protection against fire.

With the completion of the building, a cistern, with a capacity of four thousand barrels, was constructed at a cost of \$3,500. In addition to this there are a number of other cisterns and wells, holding in all 4,300 barrels. On every floor of the main building, near the center, is a fire plug attached to a three-inch pipe, which connects with a pump that is able to throw off water at the rate of five barrels per minute, the water being supplied from a well in the engine house. Two of the cisterns, holding 1,400 barrels, are connected by pipe, which can be filled at the rate of three hundred barrels per hour. The large cistern in front of the building is filled by its pipe at the rate of 60 barrels an hour, and when necessary, by simply running a hose to it from the front center, the rate of filling it can be increased to 300 barrels an hour.

At the east entrance of the building is a fire alarm telegraph box.

The year 1878 witnessed the erection of two spiral iron fire-escapes at a cost of \$1,485, one at each end of the extreme corners of the two wings on the north side. No other institution possesses a like contrivance, though it would be well if all did.

During the past season—of water pipe, connecting with the city water works, were laid in the institution grounds and plugs conveniently located. Two hand-hose carts have lately been purchased, to be run by two companies, made up of some of the larger boys. These are intended to do all necessary service before the city fire department is able to reach the spot. The reels have 1,000 feet of hose. The companies are made up of the following persons.

No. 1.	No. 2.
L. W. Plambeck, Capt.	C. H. Williams, Capt.
J. M. Woolley, Lieut.	B. O. Sprague, Lieut.
M. Mullen,	C. W. Smith,
H. Tardis,	J. Hahn,
J. Ren,	T. J. Rippler,
G. M. Reading,	E. F. Clement,
W. D. Ellis,	W. A. Stetson,
J. Rode,	Ch. Green,
J. Shewalter,	J. D. Stewart,
G. Klein,	J. B. Benedict,
Ch. Geor.	D. H. Patton,

The two captains are speaking persons, perfectly familiar with the mute language, and are both employed as attendants in the institution. The captain of company No. 1 is the son of the first pupil received in the institution, in 1829. Their uniforms are of navy-blue, and each consists of a cap, waist, and belt, each article being numbered to correspond with the number of the company that the person wearing it belongs to. The boys practice several times a week with their machines, and thus far have done very well in running to a plug, attaching the hose, and throwing a stream of water.

The grounds of the institution are at last being beautified in a manner that should have been done long ago. True, attempts on a small scale, were commenced, but, from various causes, failed to give satisfaction. The past week one hundred and fifty trees, among them oak, chestnut, hickory, walnut, maple, wild cherry, and a large collection of shrubs, were purchased, and set out in suitable spots. M. Fay gave his personal supervision and assistance in the work, and has succeeded in giving the grounds an appearance that will be highly appreciated by all who view them. The artificial mound, east of the boys' wing, which heretofore seemed like an unsightly heap of stones and earth, has undergone an entire transformation since its surface has been covered with a choice collection of shrubs, some of them rare, and will hereafter form an attractive sight.

What the institution greatly needs now is a green-house, wherein to store and propagate flowering plants. Quite a sum of money has been expended for plants the past few seasons, and as cold weather came on, having no suitable place to keep them, they necessarily perished. A suitable structure for the purpose could be erected at a small expense, and would in the end prove a profitable and valuable addition to the institution. To save some of the plants purchased last summer, a portion of the west end of the girls' playroom has been partitioned off and made use of to supply the present necessity.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 1, 1879.

NEW SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3, 1879.
DEAR JOURNAL:—The deaf-mutes of Philadelphia have formed a new society, called the Relief Society. When a member is sick or meets with an accident he and his family (if he has any) get weekly benefits till he is well again. Any person desiring to join the society must be over 18 and under 45 years of age. He must be of good character, good health, and free from

mental or bodily infirmity, and able and competent to support himself or family. The fees for membership are one dollar and seventy-five cents every month.

One of our members, Mr. William Harrison, gave us an eloquent address in behalf of the Clerical, Literary and Guild Association, and hoped that the deaf-mutes in other cities will get up the same kind of societies.

GIBERSON.

THE NATIONAL RE-UNION.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The "idea of Ohio" as recently put forth by Mr. R. McGregor is, without doubt, a stupendous piece of labor on his part, and justly entitled to the respect of all in favor of fair play. In his first article he says that New Yorkers are continually shouting for their own State wherein to hold the proposed convention, yet, in looking over the list which appeared in your last issue, I find only one New Yorker who favors his State, while the Oilians, with becoming generosity, peculiar to that State, are solid for it. I also have it on good authority that the mutes of this State prefer that the convention be held somewhere in the West. As for myself, I prefer Chicago to Cincinnati; not that I entertain any prejudice against the latter city on account of what has been said, but because, in my poor judgment, it is situated too far south to be healthy for those from the North. Especially is this so of the mutes living in the States bordering on the great lakes and in New England who desire to attend the convention, but who are unused to the sickly climate of a southern city, and who, having no desire to become better acquainted with the yellow fever, cholera and other diseases pertaining to that portion of the country, would be apt to stay away from the convention if held there. Perhaps I am mistaken, but I always had an impression ever since I was knee high that during the summer months people who can afford it seek relaxation not in a southern climate, but on the seashore, in the mountains, or in some of the States nearest Canada, if not in the latter country itself, and take good care to shun such warm places as Cincinnati. Yet it seems that many mutes, some of whom undoubtedly have "an ax to grind," while others are turning the stone, think different. They are welcome to their opinions, but others don't agree with them, and as there are so many who desire the convention held in this or that place, why not compromise and hold it in Washington during the Christmas holidays of 1880? I think the plan a good one, as that time will be in the "height of the gay winter season" when many persons of distinction, in most walks of life, will be in the capital, some of whom would probably attend the gathering of mutes, and thus the attention of the civilized world would be attracted to the great strides that education has made among our class. It is also a time when most of our mute teachers will be at leisure, and will be able to attend without intruding on their duties. Before concluding I wish to express my entire approbation of the stand taken by Mr. McGregor. Such sentiments as those of which he complained are simply the opinions of the individual writers and represent no one else.

GEORGE LUCAS REYNOLDS.

Mexico, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1879.

TROY DEAF-MUTE LITERARY CLUB.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The Troy Deaf-Mute Literary Club began its meetings, after three months' adjournment, and its president conveyed its transactions of business, giving a few remarks, on the 20th of September last. The officers of the club were elected last May as follows: President, W. T. Collins; Vice-President, C. A. Smith; Secretary and Janitor, J. C. Ritter; Treasurer, H. Brown.

A regular meeting was held on the 11th of October last. President Collins addressed the meeting in a few remarks. Ritter, the secretary, made an address about his journey.

Ritter came home from Egypt, N.Y., and Rome, N.Y., on the 23d of September last. He had a splendid time in visiting there.

The vice-president expelled Mr. Witbeck from the club because he was unfaithful.

The regular meeting was held on the 25th of October. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet and Professor Job Turner gave lectures before the club about their journeys. The mutes were very much interested in their lectures. The attendance was good.

On Sunday, October 26th, there was a service for mutes held at St. Paul's Church, Albany. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet took for his text, "Ye walk circumspectly," and preached to the mutes. Professor Job Turner took for his text, "Grace and peace." The attendance of the mutes was large.

Mr. E. Ehle, of Fort Plain, came to Mr. Ritter's house on Saturday, the 25th. He was surprised that Ehle came, and was glad to see him so well. He was Ritter's old classmate. He went home on Monday, the 27th.

It is cold to-day. It is Sabbath, and I am going to the Bible-class, at St. Paul's Church, this afternoon.

Yours truly,

SECRETARY OF THE CLUB.

Substantially stated the results, according to the latest information received, are as follows in the State:

Cornell, Republican, Governor elected by a plurality vote of from 20,000 to 25,000 over all candidates; balance of State ticket Democratic; a majority of the Legislature is Republican. This county went heavily Republican.

FRESH READING-NEWS FROM TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEX., Oct. 30, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I was not born on horseback, as a true blooded Texan claims to be; I cannot throw the lasso so as to have it circle over the head of a wild pony; but I can, with a heart that feels the blood of an early Puritan running in and out of its great suction-pump, write as all good Texans should.

I first saw Texan soil two months ago, and must say that the impression then made has been increased, rather than diminished, in favor of the "Lone Star" State.

The history of Texas is very interesting, and the personal narratives interwoven in its history make Texas the great star of the South. The very rocks in her hills are stamped with a star.

Her leading men have worn "stars" on their shoulders, and to-day one walks through the country meeting hundreds of men with a single "gold" star on the side of the sombrero. Texans are all stars of different magnitudes. Some shed such a halo of light over the land that they have been named, and like the Greek heroes of Homer, are worshipped by the people. One cannot go back, in a letter, and trace the growth of Texas from the days of Mexican and Spanish rule to the present time. Such a task is for a more versatile author than the writer of this claims to be. But those whose imaginations can carry them back to the days of the Spanish missions, and with the land full of savages, and compare Texas with its two million of inhabitants of to-day must see a beautiful picture of progressive energy painted on the corners of the star. Once, not many years ago, the red man was ruler of the forests and plains of this beautiful land. The "pale face" came, and with his branny arms, cleared spaces, built his log hut, planted corn, wheat and cotton, and pushed the ignorant and romantic red man beyond the mountains until, to-day, that which formerly sang to the cold north winds now sings to stream, and the civilization stream has been brought to crush the red man from his dominions.

This is a country of the cedar, and myrtle, the oak, and the pine. It is a country where the most beautiful flowers grow, and the graceful deer runs wild over its surface. It teems with a myriad of curiosities, both in the natural and fossil state; indeed it can be truthfully said that what is not in Texas is not worth having, and what will not grow is not worth the growing. It is to be the land of the future. It is young, and from its hills and valleys great voices will yet be heard sounding the key-notes to science, literature, and art.

Homes are cheap here. It is emphatically the land where the honest, thrifty deaf-mute, with his helper, can thrive, and reach, before the frost of old age attacks his limbs, a degree of absolute independence far beyond the fangs of want and poverty. Leave the crowded cities, with their host of evil temptations, and follow the bright star of the West, handle the plow, the flail, and the harrow, breathe pure air, and live as it becomes good men to live, and the honor of being considered an eminent man is at your door. The arms of Texas are opened wide to all good men; she is eager to step to the front among States; she wants her hills opened, her fields tilled, and her rivers navigated. She has railroads building, and manufacturing cities are springing up in all parts of her territory. She feeds her people at a little cost, and clothes them at a trifling advance on northern prices. In a word Texas says: *Tout ou Rien*—that is; it is win or lose—all or nothing, and so says

MOX.

NOTES FROM PROF. JOB TURNER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3, 1879.

MY DEAR MR. RIDER:—Since my last letter was dated at West Randolph, Vt., I have witnessed, with pleasure, several incidents of my mission work between that place and this city, where my appointment was yesterday happily kept. I am very thankful that I have fulfilled each of my appointments without fail since I left Boston on the 14th ult.

On the night of the 20th ult., a service for deaf-mutes was conducted in Trinity Church, Potsdam, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. Prince, of Canada, and the writer in the presence of a speaking and silent audience, the rector being absent in Portland, Me. His very amiable wife entertained me at the rectory very kindly. She did what she could to assist me in getting up the service, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice. The silent worshippers at the church were James H. Winslow and wife, and Henry Seullin, of Potsdam. The number would, I was told, have been much larger if the notice had been given at least a month beforehand. The Rev. Mr. Howard, the rector, takes a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of his deaf-mute fellow-citizens and neighbors.

Mr. Winslow kindly showed me everything which was worth seeing. He took me to a very beautiful country seat to introduce me to a very respectable and wealthy family, from whom a very cordial reception came to me. May God continue to bestow as many good blessings upon the family as he has done, for they are purely bent upon charity. Mr. Winslow is a very skillful wood-carver, and can do anything. He is, therefore, a very intelligent deaf-mute. I have found but few mutes like him since I entered upon my mission duties, May 7th, 1877. One of the druggists of Potsdam not long ago engaged him to carve a lion out of a block of wood, which he did, and it was true to life.

I saw his own production, of exquisite imitation. One of the shoe and boot dealers ordered him to carve a boot out of wood for a sign, and he carried it into effect, and it looks very natural. If you were to see that wooden boot you would take it for a real one. He showed me many other productions of his own. Potsdam is truly one of the most charming villages that I have ever stopped at. He has a deaf-mute wife and four speaking children. Mrs. Winslow was formerly Miss Sarah L. Walbridge.

On the night of the 21st I found myself in the beautiful town of Watertown, N. Y., where I made a pleasant home with my ever-faithful friend Mr. Charles O. Upham, a highly educated deaf-mute gentleman, mingling in very nice society. Through his kind efforts, on the night of the next day there was a good attendance of speaking and silent, people at Grace Church, Watertown, for whom a combined service was rendered simultaneously in the spoken and silent languages. The Rev. Mr. Boutillier, the rector, and the deaf-mute missionary participated in the service. He is a minister of great learning. Before the service was commenced he presented Mr. Upham with a Common Prayer book in French, which language the latter understands well. I must not forget to give you the names of the deaf-mutes present at the church as follows: Charles O. Upham, George Bean, Mrs. Eliza Bean, and John E. Morin, all of Watertown; Turman and Mary Grommon, of Adams Centre; Mrs. Maria Lansing and Miss Sarah Guile, of Three Mile Bay; Miss Fidelia M. Morgan, of New York city, and Frederick O. Woolver, of Brownville, N. Y. The last named deaf-mute walked five miles from home to attend the meeting, and walked back after the service.

On the following night, the 23d, I found it very pleasant to be among the deaf-mutes of Mexico, the place where the DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL is published. This paper has already informed its readers of the happy fulfillment of my appointment, therefore I need not add any more news to it except the names of my deaf-mute people as follows: H. C. Rider and wife, Mrs. Grace J. Chandler, Miss H. A. Avery, Miss Elizabeth Taylor, Stephen Sinclair, George L. Reynolds, and Hiram L. Ball, all of Mexico; Miss Kate Blauvelt, of Nyack, N. Y.; Milton A. Jones and wife, of Richland, and Chauncey Engle, of Oswego Center, N. Y. Mr. Rider and others wanted me to stay a week with them, but my appointments for the ensuing days would not permit me to comply with their very kind request.

Early the next morning I started for Rome in a fine snow storm, and could not do anything according to my appointment, not only on account of the rector not being well, but also because Principal Nelson was so much engaged in writing his annual report to be submitted to the trustees, who were to meet in three days, on which account I excused him without the least hesitation. Truly I received very kind treatment from him and his assistants and also from Mr. and Mrs. Eyan W. Evans, of Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Leverett Spencer, rode about eighteen miles from home to attend the service, but, unfortunately, they were both doomed to disappointment. I explained the failure to them, and they were satisfied. I hope to do better there when I return from the South next summer if my life is spared.

On Saturday, the 25th, I became a guest of Mr. John T. Southwick in Albany, and participated with the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at St. Paul's Church the next day. I was present at the Troy Deaf-Mute Club the previous night. The names of the deaf-mutes at the club were William T. Collins and his bride, Miss Gould, Hiram Brown, Charles Smith, and James Ritter, all of Troy; Henry Hoffman, of Lansingburgh, Eugene Ehle, of Fort Plain, and several others.

Tuesday night, Oct. 28th, found me officiating in Mr. Leek's parlor, in New Haven, for the following deaf-mutes: L. G. Leek and wife, Mrs. Almira Beecher, Lewis W. Riger, Miss Susan I. Cisco, William E. Bunhill, John H. McCue, Miss Annie M. Stoffel, Henry Boecking, and Miss Matilda Ast, all of New Haven and Mrs. Julia A. Averill and Isaac P. Beach, of Bradford, Conn. I passed the night pleasantly with Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Leek. I learn that Mr. Leek does good for God by conducting a Bible-class for his deaf-mute neighbors on Sundays.

I did not fulfill my appointment in Meriden, Conn., because Rev. Dr. Dethon advised me to conduct service on the 12th of November instead of the day which I had appointed, with which advice I complied. I met with the same disappointment in Hartford, but have arranged with the rector of Christ Church for the 11th inst., on which day I hope to keep the appointment without fail. On Friday night, the 31st ult., I held a pleasant service with the Rev. I. C. Brooks at Christ Church in Springfield, Mass., where were present twelve deaf-mutes, whose names I am sorry to have lost by unforeseen accident. I will repeat them.

Last night a very pleasant deaf-mute service was held in Mr. James Budlong's parlor, which was well filled with deaf-mute people, whose names were James Budlong and wife, Levi A. Lester and wife, Oscar Kinsman, Miss Cora S. Marks, Frank C. Tasker, James Dolan, Hugh McElroy, Mrs. Ada Allen and her daughter Mabel, of Williamstown, Conn., and Samuel Wilkinson, of Fall River, Mass. Several other mutes would have come here to attend the service if they had felt sure that I was to keep my appointment promptly. I always keep all my appointments which I may make. Messrs. Lester and Budlong have done

all they could to make my stay pleasant.

I must bid you good-bye, as I am going to take a sail down Narragansett Bay to pay my respects to Mr. George Comstock, a centurian deaf-mute of about 84 years. I despair of holding service in Newport because the rector is absent in Europe. I must let you know that I am to hold services in Hartford November 11th, Meriden, Conn., November 12th, Philadelphia November 13th, &c. I have given up Newark, N. J., on account of Dr. Pennell changing his mind.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN TURNER.

SURPRISE TO MESSRS. JEWELL AND LLOYD.

On Thursday last a select party got up by Miss Prudence Lewis and Miss Carrie V. Hagadorn, gave Messrs. Jewell and Lloyd a pleasant surprise. Everything had been kept quiet until the last moment, when the party, consisting of Miss Lewis, Miss Hagadorn, Mr. E. H. Currier and wife, Miss Jane D. Lavery, Mr. E. A. Hodgson, and the following pupils of the High Class: Myra M. Barrager, Belle Leghorn, Lizzie Noble, Belle Fisher, Jennie Williams, Mary H. Whitehead, Hannah Kovit, Annie E. Lewis, Mollie Pickens, and Annie C. Bryan, wended its way across the institution grounds to the residence of Messrs. J. and L. Arriving there, we were met by the general Tom Jewell, and the grave and sedate Rowland B. Lloyd, and their wives. The young ladies of the party, after taking off their wraps, visited the baby, which is the wonder and joy of the household. Mr. Jewell's dog next came into notice, and was patted to its heart's content.

After all the preliminary proceedings had been gone through the company chatted, looked through the various photograph albums, and examined the pictures, etc. Ice-cream and cake were then served, and the cake especially was well punished. The party got ready to leave at about ten o'clock, and, after bidding the hosts and hostesses an affectionate adieu, started by a short cut across the grounds to the institution.

The night was beautiful, and the occasion was one of those that always take a firm hold on fickle memory; and all who participated, will, no doubt, often carry their minds back to the pleasant and enjoyable surprise of October 31st, 1879.

THE MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of October 30th, opened with the usual crowd of outsiders and members present.

W. A. Bond, the secretary, being absent, Mr. John Hogan was appointed secretary pro tem.

President Diamond, after stating the business of the evening, inquired of the chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the money matters of the late picnic if he was ready to report. The chairman said he desired first to question the treasurer about the figures on the papers kept by Bond and himself respectively, so the aggregate of both was the same while the items in many places were different. The chairman of the investigating committee then called the other members of the committee and held a private session.

While the committee was out the time was filled up with short anecdotes by Messrs. Rusk, Ballin and Clark. The latter gentleman told how a professor, wishing to call his pupils together at a certain hour, tacked up the following notice: "Prof. W.—will be pleased to meet his classes at nine o'clock." Some wag rubbed off the letter c from classes, making it read: "Prof. W.—will be pleased to meet his *lasses*," etc. But the old professor was more than a match for the boys. Happening to notice the change, the old man quietly rubbed the letter l from the same word, producing the following sentence: "Prof. W.—will be pleased to meet his *asses* at 9 o'clock."

The committee on debates and lectures, taking advantage of the recess, prepared a programme of proceedings for the meetings to be held during the month of November, and the chairman, Mr. Hankinson, proceeded to make it known, when he was interrupted by Mr. Farley, who objected to any business being transacted until the Bond affair (or affairs) was investigated. Mr. Farley said he had prepared his charges, and, if the association was willing, he would proceed at once to make them known.

A vote being taken, it was found that all the members except Godfrey were willing to put all else aside until all of Bond's misdemeanors were fully ventilated. Mr. Farley then wrote the following on the large slate: "I hereby charge W. A. Bond with gross impropriety of conduct and wilful neglect of duty."

"1. He refused to attend the special meeting, called August 21st, 1879."

"2. He grossly insulted Rev. Dr. T. Gallaudet, an honorary member, in open meeting, September 4th, 1879."

"3. He openly and shamefully insulted Mr. J. Carlin, a member of the association, at the special meeting, October 13th, and threatened to cause a fight if applause did not cease."

"4. He refused to bring the minute book of the association, and his papers relating to the excursion, to the meeting of October 16th, though specially requested to do so at the preceding meeting."

"5. By deliberate misrepresentation, in the matter of damage to the boat, on the occasion of the first annual excursion, in 1877, he obtained money that should now be in the treasury of the association."

"6. He has not yet turned over the proceeds of the lecture on "Run and

its Evils," though the world was given to understand that the proceeds were to go to the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes."

A committee composed of Messrs. W. O. Fitzgerald, T. A. Froehlich, and S. M. Brown were appointed to enquire into the charges, after which the meeting adjourned.

New York Institution News.

Those of our young people who find innocent amusement in evening rambles, and who have been dreaming unconsciously, perhaps, of warm, delicious weather, were visited with that type of melancholy figuratively called "a fit of the blues" when the cold atmospheric wave came upon us last week. This was intended to give us to understand that the summer's campaign has drawn to a close. At this season of the year Dame Nature seems as if she would lessen, by the gorgeous hues in which she clothes the forest trees, that feeling akin to distrust of which some of us are often possessed when we become conscious that the stern rigors of winter are upon us. But winter has its charms, as you can easily find out by asking any enterprising urchin who has purchased a new sled or mended his old one.

In my last letter I referred to the opening of the stereopticon lectures, and according to the usual custom, the next one came off on Friday evening, October 31st. The subject of the lecture was "Ireland." The chief characteristics of that country were clearly explained, and its cathedrals and public buildings, as well as the grand and picturesque scenery for which it is noted, were admirably described and illustrated. The Giant's Causeway, situated on the northeast coast of Ireland, was described at length, and illustrated from all available points from which observations could be made. This, as is well known, consists of basalt columns which belong to the Plutonic period, as geologists tell us, and have a more or less perfect hexagonal outline, thus forming six-sided prisms.

Port Washington and its vicinity came near suffering total annihilation by a conflagration which visited it on the evening of Friday, October 31st. The cause was a very peculiar one, the fire being generated by sparks from a passing locomotive attached to a train on the Hudson River Railroad. This is not an uncommon occurrence along those railroads which run through wooded regions. The conflagration first broke out near the Bennett estate, and was followed shortly afterward by a similar one, which originated in the thickly-wooded region surrounding the estate of the late A. T. Stewart. The firemen turned out in full force, but the fight with the flames was a tough one. The engines could not be used, mainly for want of water, for it was not procurable near at hand, and if it could have been obtained the nature of the ground rendered the use of the engines out of the question.

So the firemen valiantly had to abate with the flames with no other weapons than those they could procure near at hand, such as sticks and stones. Their endeavors to prevent the flames from spreading to the residences in the vicinity were crowned with success; nevertheless a very valuable tract of timber was destroyed, and its loss will be sorely felt. We have reason to be thankful, however, that the devouring element proceeded only as far as it did, for if it had spread the nature of the ground, which is covered mostly with dense underbrush, rendered it almost certain that in its course it would envelop our beloved institution, as well many other buildings which ornament the Heights.

On Saturday evening, November 1st, it was announced that Professor W. G. Jones would deliver a lecture before the Fanwood Literary Association. As soon as this news got wind the greatest enthusiasm was manifested among the pupils. This was not strange if we take into account his immense popularity and the high and well deserved estimation in which the pupils hold him. The chapel doors were thrown open at 7.15 p. m., and in an incredibly short time all the most desirable seats were occupied. After the meeting had been called to order President Hodgson proceeded to introduce the lecturer. Mr. Jones then mounted the rostrum, and, after a few preliminary remarks, began his discourse. This proved to be illustrative of the various phases of the life of a tramp, and the customary amount of mishaps often ludicrous in themselves, which befall these individuals were described at length in the humorous manner peculiar to him alone. He transacted the attention of his audience so powerfully by his vivid illustrations, and so dazzled them by the light which he threw upon the subject, that like Adam, whose ears were filled with the eloquence of an archangel, those present "forgot all place,—their seasons and their change."

As the hours rolled by there was no perceptible abatement in the fixed attention paid to the lecturer. Half past nine arrived, and it was then more than two hours since the lecturer began, still he had but half exhausted his subject. As the hour was too late to think of keeping the audience seated longer, and as it was impossible for Mr. Jones to conclude his lecture then without leaving out the most interesting parts, a motion was made to adjourn the meeting, which, being seconded, was carried. It was also agreed to re-assemble the meeting on Saturday, the 8th inst., at which date Professor Jones agreed to give us the rest of his lecture.

There has been no falling off in the number of those who honored us with their presence during the past week. Of those some came out of mere curiosity, others to visit friends, and others to witness the proficiency of the pupils in their respective class-rooms, and, in some few cases, for the purpose of applying the methods here followed in other institutions and schools for the deaf. If a list were to be made out, which can be readily done if desired, of the guests that we have received from some date, to be agreed upon, a mere glancing of the eye over it would not fail to discover among them the names of many distinguished men and women famous in the world of letters, statesmen, and philosophers, and men who have made their mark by devoting all their energies to the advancement of trade. To these we may add noblemen and other foreigners from the four quarters of the globe.

On Sunday, the 25th ult., our principal visited Morristown, N. J., and there spent the day. On Monday following we were honored with the presence of Mrs. Tatham and Miss Ball, of Fort Washington. They were well pleased with their visit. On Wednesday, two days after, Misses North and Allen, residing in Middletown, Conn., visited the institution, inspected the class-rooms, and professed to be thoroughly pleased with the advancement shown by the pupils.

Thursday, the 30th ult., we were unexpectedly honored by the visit of Mrs. Jenkins, of Massachusetts, mother of Professor Jenkins, instructor of the High Class. Besides the above, many others called and their opinions of the exercises they witnessed concurred with those mentioned.

The whole number that we entertained during the past month was 94, or an average of more than 3 a day. The preceding month's list numbered 127, showing a deficiency for October of 33. There are now exactly 500 pupils in attendance, and more are expected. This number for this season of the year is pretty large, and shows that the prosperity of the institution is proceeding, ahead of all competitors, by rapid strides.

GOOSE CREEK.

The Deaf-Mute National Re-union.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—It is meet, and on many desirable suggestions, that I have carefully read the different opinions of the mutes who have written for your popular paper about a national convention next year. Something should be said as to how the deaf-mute party has seen fit to confer upon me as a humble member of it. The manner in which the deaf-mutes have acted for the welfare and good interest of the meeting of the convention in 1880, within and without it, as the best people in this country in it, regardless of faction or of self, have shown to this community their motive, the need for such action, and my own final determination respecting it. I dare say I am doing it with hope and encouragement, since our friend Mr. Henry White, of Boston, Mass., wrote to your paper in relation to this subject.

I am in favor of speaking about it, and increase my influence in the city of Philadelphia. Some deaf-mutes have spoken of highly the national convention to me.

I will now write for your readers, as it is necessary to have a good and professional convention every two years. I asked some deaf-mutes who live in this city about it. They have talked that a convention of the United States should be made one for the purpose of transacting some important business if they attend it. I am still speaking among the deaf-mutes of this city in favor of Baltimore, Md., for first organizing and holding a national convention in 1880. Baltimore will be a pleasant, quiet, peaceable, and cheap city, for we will use it with pleasure. There will be plenty of places for the convention to meet, and the deaf-mutes have a good chance to get there from all the railroads in the Union if they attend. If the city of Cincinnati should be chosen for holding a convention I believe that many deaf-mutes cannot afford money to go too far from their homes. I would like to see Cincinnati if it is chosen, but I am in favor of Baltimore, and it will be very nice and it will be very nice and cheap.

Resolved, That Mr. Henry C. Rider be elected chairman, who shall have all authority to appoint a committee of gentlemen of intelligence and ability, from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Buffalo to decide upon and appoint a place for organizing and holding a national convention. Who will second my resolution? If many of your correspondents write to you for seconding it, then you are elected, and immediately you will enter upon your duties as chairman, and you will soon name the gentlemen, you shall announce as the committee through your paper.

I would suggest that when a committee of gentlemen is appointed, the deaf-mutes of the cities make contributions for the expenses of the committee. That is best and fair in future. If Baltimore is appointed I expect to be present.

Some time ago I dreamed that if I am invited to make addresses I would make hard orations before the first convention, so as to improve the mixed society for brightness and happiness.

I may say that it is necessary to make a committee on arrangements soon, then when all deaf-mutes learn it, they may get ready to go to the convention if they have the money. I hope you will act as chairman.

Yours truly,

JOHN D. ZIEGLER.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3, 1879.

—The State of New Jersey, which is usually Democratic, has gone Republican by quite a majority this year.

its Evils," though the world was given to understand that the proceeds were to go to the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes."

A committee composed of Messrs. W. O. Fitzgerald, T. A. Froehlich, and S. M. Brown were appointed to enquire into the charges, after which the meeting adjourned.

New York Institution News.

Those of our young people who find innocent amusement in evening rambles, and who have been dreaming unconsciously, perhaps, of warm, delicious weather, were visited with that type of melancholy figuratively called "a fit of the blues" when the cold atmospheric wave came upon us last week. This was intended to give us to understand that the summer's campaign has drawn to a close. At this season of the year Dame Nature seems as if she would lessen, by the gorgeous hues in which she clothes the forest trees, that feeling akin to distrust of which some of us are often possessed when we become conscious that the stern rigors of winter are upon us. But winter has its charms, as you can easily find out by asking any enterprising urchin who has purchased a new sled or mended his old one.

In my last letter I referred to the opening of the stereopticon lectures, and according to the usual custom, the next one came off on Friday evening, October 31st. The subject of the lecture was "Ireland." The chief characteristics of that country were clearly explained, and its cathedrals and public buildings, as well as the grand and picturesque scenery for which it is noted, were admirably described and illustrated. The Giant's Causeway, situated on the northeast coast of Ireland, was described at length, and illustrated from all available points from which observations could be made. This, as is well known, consists of basalt columns which belong to the Plutonic period, as geologists tell us, and

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1879.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

MACKAY INSTITUTE FOR DEAF-MUTES.

ANNUAL MEETING.

[From the Montreal Papers.]

The ninth annual general meeting of the Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf-Mutes was held in the institution Thursday afternoon, the 23d October, Mr. Joseph Mackay, the President and founder, after whom the institute is named, occupying the chair. Among other friends of the institute present were His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, Messrs. C. J. Brydges, Fred. Mackenzie, Honorary Secretary, Charles Alexander, A. W. Ogilvie, John Sterling, F. W. Thomas, the Revs. Messrs. Johnson, Stevenson, Canon Norman Lindsay, Principal McVicar, and Principal Dawson, of McGill College, and Dr. Scott. There were also several adult deaf-mutes present, among whom were Andrew Clark, of Toronto, J. B. Valles, of Montreal, and James Patterson, of Atholstan.

The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which the President, in opening the meeting, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The managers of this institution have much pleasure in meeting the friends of the deaf and dumb, on this ninth anniversary, to hear the report of the past year and to make resolves for the future. Since we last met here education has been going on steadily under Mr. Widd's able management. Indeed, to my knowledge, this is the only institution where a deaf-mute occupies the position of Principal, filling the office with satisfaction to the Board.

We have at length been able to secure the services of a lady teacher of articulation, Miss Littlefield, of Boston, who, we are assured, will be a valuable addition to the work. We have much reason for thankfulness for the measure of support this institution receives and the interest evinced in its success; yet a large increase is necessary if we would continue this valuable work, remembering we have no endowment fund and only a small government grant, together with some pupils' fees, to meet our increasing expenditure, and whilst giving your means let me urge you to visit the institution to see for yourself the progress made, and to give encouragement to the teachers.

We have here three children from one family and a fourth to come. What sacrifice would not any of you make to restore speech and hearing to an afflicted child of your own? Then, as a thank offering for these gifts Providence has bestowed on you, increase your liberality. We had hoped to have been able to put up workshops, much required, indeed had plans ready and tenders received, but had to abandon them, and instead ended our financial year, unfortunately, with a deficit. In view of this, our managers resolved that our Principal should visit the townships and personally solicit subscriptions. His success was gratifying, considering the universal depression, and we believe that he has created an interest that will be permanent. We have to thank our friends in Quebec, as well as the Eastern Townships, for their valuable contributions. I will now call on our Honorary Secretary to read the report.

The Secretary, Mr. F. Mackenzie, then read the following:

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Board of Managers of the Mackay Institution for Deaf-Mutes beg to present their ninth annual report (for the year ending 30th June, 1879). The appended report of the Principal furnishes detailed information concerning the educational part of the institution. Hence your Board need only state briefly some points of general interest in connection with their work.

The number of pupils in the institution last year was 32 (23 boys and 9 girls); 15 were free pupils and 10 paid only a portion of the fees.

The Principal (Mr. Widd), the Matron (Mrs. Smyth), and the Superior of boys (R. Lunn), discharged their respective duties in the most satisfactory manner. The Board have great pleasure in announcing that they have recently secured the services of an experienced lady teacher of articulation. They have also engaged a former promising pupil (J. McClelland) to teach the scholars printing. The Board are thus in position to give an excellent education to the deaf and dumb.

It is the sad duty of the Board of Managers to place on record their deep regret at their loss by death of one of their members, viz., Mrs. Dennis. That lady showed her great interest in this institution for many years by cheerfully contributing money and devoting personal effort towards its welfare.

Your Board take this opportunity of thanking the large number of persons in Montreal, in our sister city, Quebec, and in the county of Huntingdon, who, during the year, gave such liberal aid in money and in material to this institution. When the universal depression in trade is taken into account, the amount of the assistance thus rendered is most praiseworthy. The Board now cordially thank the Rev. R. W. Norman, whose printed appeal (in behalf of the institution) contributed very largely to the result just referred to. Lastly, in this connection, the thanks of the Board are hereby heartily tendered to Messrs. P. McNaughton, W. Rae and John Mackay, of Quebec, who kindly solicited subscriptions for this institution with great success in that city. Public expression of gratitude is now given by this Board to its President, for having crowned his beneficence to them by offering to erect the costly and suitable

fence which will soon enclose the grounds.

The managers recommend that with a view of securing a large attendance at the meetings they should be held hereafter on Saturday afternoon.

The finances of the institution are not yet in a favorable condition. There was a deficit at the end of the financial year of \$333.67.

The outstanding accounts at that time were also considerable. An increase of pupils, which is naturally to be looked for, will entail increased expense. Workshops where the pupils can learn suitable trades are also very urgently needed.

The managers believe that these wants, when appreciated by their fellow citizens, will be fully supplied by them. They will doubtless acknowledge, with Prince Leopold, that "we should strive earnestly to fulfill this obligation (of caring for the deaf and dumb) that is laid upon us, that we may be able hereafter to pass it on to other hands, with no arrears of uncompleted labor, no sorrowful list of sufferers, whose intelligence might have been developed, and whose whole lives might have been brightened, had our exertions been more sustained."

The whole respectfully submitted.

F. MACKENZIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

showed the total receipts for the year to be \$6,442.40 and the total disbursements \$6,776.07, leaving a balance showing a deficiency of \$333.67.

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

was read by the Secretary, and was merely a review of the working of the institution for the past twelve months. Mr. Widd made some admirable suggestions in his somewhat extended report, which it is to be hoped will be acted upon.

Rev. Canon Norman submitted a report on the examination held in June last, which stated that the pupils were examined in the Scriptures, the Old and New Testaments, Geography, English and Canadian History, Arithmetic, writing on the blackboard, etc., this being in every instance most creditable.

PROFICIENCY OF PUPILS.

Miss Littlefield, late of Boston, Mass., and a valuable acquisition to the teaching staff of the institution, gave an exhibition of the progress made by several pupils of both sexes in articulation. The result was highly gratifying, and reflected credit on both pupil and teacher.

The following address was read to the meeting, while Mr. John McNaughton spelled it on his fingers to Mr. Widd. It was then handed to him by the President, Mr. Mackay. Mr. Widd made a very suitable and feeling reply in the sign language. The address was beautifully got up in colors and penmanship by Mr. McNaughton, and was very much admired.

To Mr. Thos. Widd:

DEAR TEACHER AND GUIDE:—Permit us, your mien and noble appearance, to congratulate you on your entrance on your tenth year of principalship of the institution for the instruction of Protestant deaf-mutes of the Province of Quebec, and pray God to bless you with health and strength to continue your noble and self-denying labors for many years to come. You have dispelled the gloom of intellectual night, in which we long laid groping and brought us into the broad sunlight of knowledge. How well you have performed your work of educating us let our progress and proficiency attest. With kind and loving hand you have led us step by step on our path to knowledge, with patience borne with our waywardness, and firmly yet gently you have corrected our errors and shortcomings. We gratefully acknowledge all the good you have done us, and pray God to reward you, for we cannot. Our limited knowledge of language fails to adequately describe the extent of respect and affection toward you, our dear and honored teacher. Therefore we beg you to accept our hearty congratulations.

JOHN McNAUGHTON.

In the name of my fellow pupils.

Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf-Mutes, Montreal, Oct., 1879.

An address was read from James Outterson, a graduate of the institution, expressing his gratitude and high appreciation of the benefits he received, which gave much satisfaction to all.

It was moved by the Rev. Hugh Johnston, seconded by Principal Dawson, that the reports just read be adopted, printed, and circulated under the direction of the Secretary-Treasurer.

It was moved by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Norman, that the thanks of this meeting be, and they are hereby, tendered to the governors, managers and other officers-bearers of the institution, for the excellent manner in which they have discharged their duties during the past year, and that the following persons be the office-bearers for the ensuing year:

President—Joseph Mackay.

Vice-Presidents—Thomas Cramp, C. J. Brydges, F. W. Thomas, P. Redpath.

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer—Frederick Mackenzie.

Honorary Physician—W. E. Scott.

It was moved by Principal McVicar, seconded by Mr. A. W. Ogilvie—"That this meeting, in view of the just claims of this institution to a hearty support, commends it to the liberality of the Protestants in the Province of Quebec."

The movers and seconders in their addresses referred to the necessity of much greater interest being taken in the operations of this institution by the Protestants of Quebec, especially those living outside of this city. Were all Protestants, visiting the city, to call at the institute, and witness its operations, they would take much more in-

terest in it and contribute more largely to its support.

The proceedings closed by the pupils singing in the sign language "God Save the Queen."

JESUS CHRIST AS DESCRIBED BY A ROMAN GOVERNOR.

We do not remember even to have read any personal description so perfect, beautiful and vivid as the following of our Saviour, by a Roman ruler. It is so clear and complete that the artist can take it and produce His portrait without difficulty. At the period when His fame began to spread in Judea, Publius Lentulus, who was then its governor, wrote to the Roman senate:

There is here at the present time a man of singular virtue who is called Jesus Christ. The Barbarians esteem Him as a prophet, but His sect adore Him as a descendant of the immortal God. He restores the dead to life, and heals diseases by a word and by His touch. He is of a tall and graceful stature; His aspect is mild and venerable. His hair is of a color that cannot be described, falling in ringlets below His ears and spreading over His shoulders with infinite grace. He wears it parted on the top of His head, after the manner of the Nazarenes. His forehead is broad and smooth; His cheeks are tinged with a lovely bloom. His nose and mouth are admirably regular; His beard bushy, and of the same color as His hair, descends an inch, and separating in the middle, it assumes the form of a fork. His eyes are beautiful, sparkling, clear and vivid. He approves with majesty, and His exhortations are full of sweetness. Whether He speaks or acts He does all with eloquence and gravity. He has never been seen to laugh, but has often been known to weep. He is very temperate, very modest and very wise. In a word, He is a man who by His great beauty and divine perfections, surpasses the children of men.

The Deaf-Mute National Re-union.

We desire all deaf-mutes of this country who intend to attend the national re-union to send their names, addresses, and the designated places and specified days of August, 1880, at which and on which they desire to have the re-union held. The time to accomplish this purpose is extended till January 1st, 1880, when a count of the votes will take place, and the place and day preferred by a majority will be finally decided upon.

Below we insert the names of deaf-mutes who have already expressed their preferences:

CINCINNATI.

1. P. A. Emery, of Illinois, " " August 11th.
2. J. E. Gallagher, of " " " 15th.
3. James Fisher, of Georgia, " " " 15th.
4. S. H. Morris, of " " " " 15th.
5. M. Freeman, of " " " " 15th.
6. A. Rembeck, of " " " " 15th.
7. E. C. Duncan, of " " " " 15th.
8. E. Brown, of " " " " 15th.
9. T. H. Coleman, of South Carolina, " 24th.
10. W. N. Sparrow, of Massachusetts, " 21st.
11. R. Deed, of Wisconsin, " 25th.
12. E. H. Long, of Ohio, latter part of Aug.
13. R. W. White, of New Hampshire, " 24th.
14. Fred. Stille, of Wisconsin, August 25th.
15. W. Zeigler, of Pennsylvania, " 25th.
16. L. E. Van Damm, of Michigan, " " 25th.
17. J. P. Kelly, of Minnesota, " " 25th.
18. W. Robinson, of Wisconsin, " " 25th.
19. L. A. Palmer, of Tennessee, " " 25th.
20. John Viets, of Ohio, " " 25th.
21. W. A. Nelson, of Iowa, " " 25th.
22. T. A. Kiesel, of Delaware, " " 25th.
23. E. W. Shaw, of Ohio, " " 25th.
24. J. M. Koehler, of Pennsylvania, " " 25th.
25. J. A. Trundle, of Maryland, " " 25th.
26. B. R. Allagood, of Pennsylvania, " " 25th.
27. S. M. Money, of " " 25th.
28. S. S. Haas, of " " 25th.
29. R. N. Stevenson, of Ohio, " " 25th.
30. E. W. Wood, of Massachusetts, " " 25th.
31. E. O. Hart, of Kentucky, " " 25th.
32. M. Brown, of Indiana, " " 25th.
33. L. N. Hammer, of Tennessee, " " 25th.
34. T. F. Fox, of New York, " " 25th.
35. A. H. Speer, of Minnesota, " " 25th.
36. J. K. Hendrick, of New York, " " 25th.
37. P. J. Kesselstah, of Indiana, " " 25th.
38. H. G. Smith, of Minnesota, " " 25th.
39. W. Collins, of Nebraska, " " 25th.
40. C. W. Caraway, of Mississippi, " " 25th.
41. J. C. Sisson, of Illinois, " " 25th.
42. A. H. Schory, of Ohio, " " 25th.
43. C. C. Coddish, of Illinois, " Aug. 30th.
44. M. D. Lyon, of Kentucky, " " 25th.
45. L. W. Cullahan, of Pennsylvania, " " 25th.
46. H. Brookline, of " " 25th.
47. H. R. Drake, of Ohio, " " 25th.
48. J. S. Taft, of Massachusetts, " 21st.
49. G. C. Sawyer, of District of Columbia, 25th.
50. A. L. Jeffers, of Illinois, " 15th.
51. J. Hammeck, of Illinois, " " 25th.
52. A. Bryant, of District of Columbia, " " 25th.
53. Lester Goodman, of Illinois, " 25th.
54. F. S. Saxon, of New York, " " 25th.
55. Charles Kearney, of Indiana, " 20th.
56. N. P. Morrow, of Indiana, " " 20th.
57. J. Stark, of Virginia, " " 25th.
58. L. M. Larson, of Wisconsin, " 21st.
59. Charles Bronson, of Indiana, " 25th.
60. B. B. Lawrence, of Louisiana, " " 25th.
61. B. A. Richards, of Indiana, " " 25th.
62. M. H. Hock, of Indiana, " " 25th.
63. C. P. Fordick, of Kentucky, " " 25th.
64. J. H. Yeager, of Kentucky, " " 25th.
65. T. C. Schofield, of Kentucky, " " 25th.
66. Miss Martha Stearns, of Kentucky, " " 25th.
67. Wm. Hark, of Indiana, " " 25th.
68. E. Brown, of Indiana, " " 21st.
69. F. W. Bigelow, of Vermont, " " 21st.

CHICAGO.

1. A. J. Andrews, of North Carolina, Aug. 25th.
2. C. Ross, of Indiana, " " 25th.
3. George L. Reynolds, of New York, " " 25th.
4. C. K. W. Strong, of the D. C., " " 25th.
5. J. H. Harris, of Minnesota, " " 25th.

ST. LOUIS.

1. W. L. Ambrose, of Missouri, Aug. 20th.

PITTSBURGH.

1. George Layton, of West Virginia, Aug. 25th.

SYRACUSE.

1. H. C. Rider, of New York, Aug. 25th.
2. Setophen Sinclair, of " " " 25th.
3. L. N. Jones, of " " " 25th.
4. Mrs. G. C. Gilder, of New York, " " 25th.
5. Miss H. A. Avery, of " " " 25th.
6. Stephen Field, of " " " 25th.
7. Chaucery Engle, of " " " 25th.

THE OSTRICH CAVALRY.

It is reported that a gaudy genius some years ago conceived the idea of importing and utilizing ostriches for the United States cavalry, instead of horses, and actually imported eighteen of those long-legged birds. These laid numerous eggs in the sands of New Mexico, and the flock of ostriches now numbers 117 stalwart members. It is added that Colonel Hatch, of the Ninth regiment of cavalry, is about to mount one of his companies on ostriches. They are strong, docile, fleet as a horse, will live for days without eating or drinking, and need little or no grooming.

SUNDAY READING.

GOD'S TIME.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

The sun goes down, and the light fades out—
"God has forgotten the world!"
Over the heavens come dark and doubt—
"God has forgotten the world!"

The darkness deepens—in gloom we grope—
"God has forgotten the world!"
Hidden forever the stars of hope—
"God has forgotten the world!"

But see! there's a gleam in the midnight sky!
"God will remember the world!"
Stars do shine in the By-and-By—
"God will remember the world!"

And see! there's a glow on the eastern hills!
"God will remember the world!"
The glad day dawns when the good God wills!
"God will remember the world!"

Ruin and death are abroad to-day—
God has gone out of the world!
What does it profit to preach and pray?
God has gone out of the world!

Truth is futile, and Right is weak—
God has gone out of the world!
Vainly we listen to hear Him speak—
Has He forgotten the world?

No! He liveth, He heeds, He hears!
God is alive in the world!
Faith can see Him through pain and tears—
God is alive in the world!

He will help in His own good time—
God is alive in the world!
Right shall win in a day sublime—
God lives on in the world!

REST OF FAITH.

By contrast with the disturbance and distress of thinking men who have lost their faith are we able to see the priceless value of what a German writer calls "a rock-firm faith" in revealed religion. It brings rest to the soul—rest from the distractions of doubt. Nor does this rest imply inaction or mental stagnation. On the contrary, it is that repose of soul which is necessary to the highest mental vigor and activity. It is a libel on Christian men to say that unwavering convictions of religious truth are a sign of mental torpidity. The men who have done most for the world in every department of activity have been men of strong faith in God, in immortality, and in the authority and inspiration of the Bible.

Belief is power. There is that in the very nature of Christian faith which gives strength and efficiency to the believing soul.

"Only so far as a man believes can he act with energy and cheerfulness, or do anything that is worth the doing." Even Mr. Huxley, who denies any right to man to any supernatural faith, yet admits that "the lover of moral beauty, struggling through a world of sorrow and sin, is surely as much the stronger for believing that sooner or later a vision of perfect peace and goodness will burst upon him as the toiler up a mountain for the belief that beyond crag and snow lie home and rest."

The truth is that faith in Christ is indispensable to mental health and energy, because it is the only thing that can deliver the soul from the paralysis of sin, from the discord of warring passions, and from the fruitless and disheartening conflict with "the law of sin in the members which wars against the law of the mind, and brings it into captivity." For faith brings to the struggling soul the help of God in the person of the Holy Ghost, by which he is freed from the law of sin and death, made a "new creature in Jesus Christ," and becomes the possessor of a deep, abiding peace—"the peace of God which passeth all understanding."

This is the rest of faith which Christ offers to every soul that will accept Him, saying: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly of heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

There is rest in Christ for all who will come unto Him. In the performance of duty, in trust in God, in taking up with all lowliness and meekness the yoke of the Lord Jesus, we shall find rest to our souls, our only rest.—*Northwestern Advocate.*

THE BIBLE AS AN EDUCATOR.

EVEN as a mental discipline, there is no book like God's Book. Nothing else so enlightens the intellect. No other study so strengthens the understanding and clarifies the perceptions, and enlarges the views, and purifies the taste, and invigorates the judgment, and educates the whole man.

The humblest day laborer who saturates his mind with this school-book from heaven becomes a superior man to his comrades. Not merely a purer man, but a clearer-headed man. It was this honey from heaven which gave to the Puritans much of their sagacity, as well as of their stubborn loyalty to the Right. The secret of the superiority of the Scottish peasantry is found in that "big ha' Bible" which is the daily study at every cottage ingle-side. What an argument this is for keeping God's own school-book for his children in every school of our land, high or humble. As the honey strewed the forest for Israel's common soldiers to partake of, so the Lord has sent down His own Word for the masses.—*Rev. Dr. Cuyler.*

The wind is unseen, but it cools the brow of the fevered one, sweetens the summer atmosphere, and ripples the surface of the lake into silvery spangles of beauty. So goodness of heart, though invisible to the material eye, makes its presence felt; and from its effects upon surrounding things we are assured of its existence.

A BRAVE YOUNG LADY.

While the erection of the arch at the corner of Market and New Montgomery streets, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, was in progress here, recently, a young lady residing in Hayes Valley, and out on a shopping expedition, stopped for a moment to watch the building operations. Upon turning to go, she mechanically put her hand into her pocket, and found to her dismay that her well-filled purse had been abstracted. However, instead of uselessly bewailing her misfortune, she, with much presence of mind, glanced around, and immediately her attention was attracted to a tall, powerful man, trying to sneak through the crowd, as if to avoid her. Nothing daunted, although a woman of small figure, and but eighteen years of age, she followed the fellow, who, seeing himself observed, broke through the crowd and started to run. But the lady was again equal to the emergency. She bounded forward, caught the fellow by the collar, and clung to him so closely, being sure of her man, that he surrendered the purse. Having regained possession of her property, she released her prisoner, who lost no time in making himself scarce.

A Bear's Appetite.

A bear has an appetite very similar to that of a goat. On board the United States mail-war Alaska there is a bear cub, which was obtained by an ensign at Sitka, and which is the pet of the ship. It is a very playful and sociable animal, climbs to the maintop throughout every part of the ship. On its first appearance on board it devoured all the soap and candles in sight, and ate two officers' dress suits. They were obliged to lock up the soap in an iron safe to keep it out of reach of the bear, and the ensign who owns the animal is mortgaged for two years' pay for damages done to the officers' suits. One of the freaks of the bear was to raid on the barber's shop of the ship, and eat up all the shaving soap, shaving cups and brushes, hair oil, combs, and brushes. By order of the captain, a guard is kept over the ship's guns night and day to keep the bear from eating them, the animal having made several attempts in that direction.

A WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.

Recently, as a well was being dug at the fair grounds at Neillville, Wisconsin, the men having reached a depth of 116 feet, a stratum of loose white sand was struck, which made curbing necessary. An upright curbing, in sections of four feet long, was used. While putting in the fourth section of this well caved in, burying a workman named William Selves. The curbing, in falling, formed an arch, leaving an opening large enough for Selves to sit in. A gas pipe was immediately driven into the cavity and air pumped to the buried workman, after which the work of digging him out commenced. It occupied forty-eight hours, during which Selves was sitting in a perfectly immovable position. He suffered no permanent injury.

The first Thanksgiving in America was kept by the Plymouth colony 257 years ago this very year. That was a great while ago; long before the Revolution; yes, long before George Washington was born—the father of our country.

A Boston crockery firm employs a native of Japan as a salesman, and he gives amusing descriptions of the scenery pictured on the goods imported from his native country.

An Artesian well at Fort Monroe, Va., is 900 feet deep, and an appropriation of \$10,000 is recommended to make it 12,000 or 15,000 feet deeper.

Men who set a high value on themselves, don't consider that they are worth much when it comes to giving bail.—*Boston Post.*

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35th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

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PROFESSOR JOB TURNER'S APPOINTMENTS FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1879.

- | | | |
|------------|---------|--------------------|
| Sunday, | Oct. 5. | Woonsocket, R. I. |
| Sunday, | " 12. | Saco, Me. |
| Tuesday, | " 14. | Lowell, Mass. |
| Wednesday, | " 15. | Manchester, N. H. |
| Friday, | " 17. | West Randolph, Vt. |
| Sunday, | " 19. | St. Albans, Vt. |
| Monday, | " 20. | Potsdam, N. Y. |
| Wednesday, | " 22. | Watertown, N. Y. |
| Thursday, | " 23. | Mexico, N. Y. |
| Friday, | " 24. | Rome, N. Y. |
| Sunday, | " 26. | Albany, N. Y. |
| Tuesday, | " 28. | New Haven, Conn. |
| Wednesday, | " 29. | Moriden, Conn. |
| Thursday, | " 30. | Hartford, Conn. |
| Friday, | " 31. | Springfield, Mass. |
| Sunday, | Nov. 2. | Providence, R. I. |
| Tuesday, | " 4. | |